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<input type="checkbox"/>	L128	(l116 or l117 or l118 or l119 or l120 or l121 or l122 or l123 or l124 or L125) and 187	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L127	(l116 or l117 or l118 or l119 or l120 or l121 or l122 or l123 or l124 or L125) and 186	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L126	(l116 or l117 or l118 or l119 or l120 or l121 or l122 or l123 or l124 or L125) and (181 or 182)	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L125	711/217.ccls.	523
<input type="checkbox"/>	L124	711/216.ccls.	352
<input type="checkbox"/>	L123	711/212.ccls.	240
<input type="checkbox"/>	L122	711/145.ccls.	910
<input type="checkbox"/>	L121	711/100.ccls.	1762
<input type="checkbox"/>	L120	711/1.ccls.	587
<input type="checkbox"/>	L119	707/206.ccls.	815
<input type="checkbox"/>	L118	707/101.ccls.	3562
<input type="checkbox"/>	L117	707/100.ccls.	5915
<input type="checkbox"/>	L116	707/8.ccls.	1284
<input type="checkbox"/>	L115	(L112 or L113 or L114) and (L106 or L107 or L108 or L109 or L110 or L111)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L114	ZHOU-XIN.in.	56
<input type="checkbox"/>	L113	LUEH-GUEI-YUAN.in.	60
<input type="checkbox"/>	L112	WU-GANSHA.in.	37
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L111	L94 and lock\$	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L110	L94 and (lock adj1 (information or data))	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L109	L93 and lock\$	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L108	L93 and (lock adj1 (information or data))	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L107	L94 and (hash adj1 code)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L106	L93 and (hash adj1 code)	1
		<i>DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>	

10/1790,230

┐ L105 L101 and L104	1
┐ L104 "least significant bits"	1108
┐ L103 L101 and (encod\$ near (bit or bits))	0
┐ L102 L101 and ((k adj1 bit) or k-bit)	0
┐ L101 (align\$ near (address or addresses))	137
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>	
┐ L100 L98 and (garbage near collect\$)	1
┐ L99 L97 and (garbage near collect\$)	1
┐ L98 L96 and L85	56
┐ L97 L95 and L85	56
┐ L96 L82 and L83	56
┐ L95 L81 and L83	56
┐ L94 L91 and (garbage near collect\$)	1
┐ L93 L92 and (garbage near collect\$)	1
┐ L92 L85 and L89	56
┐ L91 L85 and L90	56
┐ L90 L87 and L84	56
┐ L89 L86 and L84	56
┐ L88 L86 and L19	0
┐ L87 L82 and L85	64
┐ L86 L81 and L85	56
┐ L85 ((bit or bits) near zero)	20180
┐ L84 "least significant bits"	19809
┐ L83 (n near (bit or bits))	45767
┐ L82 L79 and (encod\$ same (bit or bits))	71
┐ L81 L79 and (encod\$ near (bit or bits))	63
┐ L80 L76 and L78	1
┐ L79 L77 and L78	79
┐ L78 ((k adj1 bit) or k-bit)	5007
┐ L77 (align\$ near (address or addresses))	2235
┐ L76 (align near (address or addresses))	133
┐ L75 (L68 or L69) and L74	6
┐ L74 L67 and L73	146
┐ L73 ((encod\$ or lock\$ or hash\$ or (garbage adj1 collect\$)) near (bit or bits))	26932
┐ L72 L71 and address\$	17
┐ L71 L70 and (bit or bits)	17
┐ L70 L69 and (word or words)	20

┐ L69 (object adj1 header).ab.	41
┐ L68 (object adj1 header).ti.	1
┐ L67 (object adj1 header)	1233
┐ L66 L64 and (encod\$ near (bit or bits))	22
┐ L65 L64 and (encod\$ near lock\$)	1
┐ L64 (L58 or L59 or L60 or L61 or L62 or L63) and ((virtual address) with (bit or bits) with (object or objects or class or table or tables))	312
┐ L63 (707/103R 707/103Y 707/103X 707/103Z).ccls.	2187
┐ L62 (707/100).ccls.	5915
┐ L61 (707/8).ccls.	1284
┐ L60 (711/100).ccls.	1761
┐ L59 (711/6).ccls.	269
┐ L58 (711/2).ccls.	370
┐ L57 L56 and address.ti.	47
┐ L56 ((bit or bits) near lock)	1984
┐ L55 (two adj1 bit adj1 lock)	5
┐ L54 (two-bit adj1 lock)	3
┐ L53 (two-bit lock)	792355
┐ L52 L49 and (lock near (bit or bits))	5
┐ L51 L49 and (lock with (bit or bits))	22
┐ L50 L49 and lock	99
┐ L49 L20 and address.ti.	2306
┐ L48 L47 and address.ti.	0
┐ L47 L20 and (lock with encode)	51
┐ L46 L45 and (word or words)	1
┐ L45 6987813.pn.	1
┐ L44 L43 and address.ti.	40
┐ L43 L20 and (address same word same n same (bit or bits))	1543
┐ L42 L41 and virtual	12
┐ L41 L40 and encod\$	58
┐ L40 L38 and L39	232
┐ L39 address.ti.	7410
┐ L38 (address same word same n same (bit or bits))	7400
┐ L37 L36 and (n near (bit or bits))	0
┐ L36 (virtual with encode with (bit or bits) with address)	5
┐ L35 ((object or objects) with virtual with encode with (bit or bits) with address)	0
┐ L34 L32 and memory	28
┐ L33 L32 an dmemory	18268

┐	L32 L31 and (pointer or pointers)	31
┐	L31 L30 and encod\$	80
┐	L30 L28 and header.ab.	149
┐	L29 L28 and header.ti.	14
┐	L28 L20 and (address near (bit or bits))	11810
┐	L27 L25 and (address near k-bit)	1
┐	L26 L24 and L25	1
┐	L25 L20 and (encod\$ near lock\$)	96
┐	L24 L23 and (pointer or pointers)	2
┐	L23 L22 and lock	2
┐	L22 L21 and memory	18
┐	L21 L20 and (address near k-bit)	18

DB=PGPB; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

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	6253252 6263338 6314558 6373846 6434685 6457019 6499137 6567837	
┐	L20 6678697 6691304 6754898 6886159 6931423 7028287 20020099902	1648918
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	20040001010 20040205701 20050149587 20060077993 20060126956	
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	5727788 5839902 6324631 5471471 5471472 5657314 5673318 5757913	
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	4583006 5180337 5291674 5345961 5528496 5557202 5677626 6246231	
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	5968125 6055616 6075931 6138208 6260011 20030225998 20050223329	
	20060106986 5201277 5878427 5893913 5999648 6078926 4290421 4364056	
	4420265 4511248 4608662 4755955 4756448 4774666 4910103 4931999	
	4951241 4951238 4958159 4984183 5195147 5208905 5311488 5321801	
	5361131 5392432 5483623 5485613 5505557 5574439 5696918 5752053	
	5763308 5787283 5812794 5832225 5841145 5897647 5944533 6070168	
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	4243319 4243270	

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

┐	L19	L18 and (runtime or run-time)	0
┐	L18	6987813.pn.	1
┐	L17	L16 and (n near (bit or bits))	15
┐	L16	(bit adj1 stealing)	87
┐	L15	L4 and (address same word same n same (bit or bits))	33
┐	L14	L3 and L13	4
┐	L13	(address same word same n same (bit or bits))	7400
┐	L12	L11 and (address same n same (bit or bits))	9
┐	L11	L3 and (n near (bit or bits))	29
┐	L10	L9 and (n near (bit or bits))	2
┐	L9	L3 and (header with pointer with (bit or bits))	18
┐	L8	L6 and (header with pointer with (bit or bits))	9
┐	L7	L6 and (k near (bit or bits))	28
┐	L6	L5 and (n near (bit or bits))	153
┐	L5	L4 and bit\$.ab.	956
┐	L4	header.ab.	13759
┐	L3	header.ti.	2641
┐	L2	(compact near object near header)	1
		<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR</i>	
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1 [Compiler construction: an advanced course](#)

 F. L. Bauer, F. L. De Remer, M. Griffiths, U. Hill, J. J. Horning, C. H. A. Koster, W. M. McKeeman, P. C. Poole, W. M. Waite, G. Goos, J. Hartmanis
January 1974 Book

Publisher: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [cited by](#)

The Advanced Course took place from March 4 to 15, 1974 and was organized by the Mathematical Institute of the Technical University of Munich and the Leibniz Computing Center of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, in co-operation with the European Communities, sponsored by the Ministry for Research and Technology of the Federal Republic of Germany and by the European Research Office, London.

2 [Smalltalk-80: the language and its implementation](#)

 Adele Goldberg, David Robson
January 1983 Book

Publisher: Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc.

 Full text available: [pdf\(33.56 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [cited by](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

From the Preface (See Front Matter for full Preface)

Advances in the design and production of computer hardware have brought many more people into direct contact with computers. Similar advances in the design and production of computer software are required in order that this increased contact be as rewarding as possible. The Smalltalk-80 system is a result of a decade of research into creating computer software that is appropriate for producing highly functional and interactive ...

3 [Efficient implementation of bit-vector operation in Common Lisp](#)



Henry G. Baker

 April 1990 **ACM SIGPLAN Lisp Pointers**, Volume III Issue 2-4

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(1.24 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper we show various techniques for the efficient implementation of the various functions of Common Lisp involving bit-vectors and bit-arrays. Bit-vectors are extremely

10/790, 230

useful for computing everything from the Sieve of Eratosthenes for finding prime numbers, to the representation of sets and relations, to the implementation of natural language parsers, to the performance of *flow analysis* in an optimizing compiler, to the manipulation of complex communication codes like those used ...

4 Programming languages: Garbage collection for embedded systems



David F. Bacon, Perry Cheng, David Grove

September 2004 **Proceedings of the 4th ACM international conference on Embedded software EMSOFT '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(199.59 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Security concerns on embedded devices like cellular phones make Java an extremely attractive technology for providing third-party and user-downloadable functionality. However, garbage collectors have typically required several times the maximum live data set size (which is the minimum possible heap size) in order to run well. In addition, the size of the virtual machine (ROM) image and the size of the collector's data structures (metadata) have not been a concern for server- or workstation-oriented ...

Keywords: compaction, fragmentation, mark-and-sweep, tracing

5 Cost-effective object space management for hardware-assisted real-time garbage collection



Kelvin D. Nilsen, William J. Schmidt

December 1992 **ACM Letters on Programming Languages and Systems (LOPLAS)**, Volume 1 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.29 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Modern object-oriented languages and programming paradigms require finer-grain division of memory than is provided by traditional paging and segmentation systems. This paper describes the design of an OSM (Object Space Manager) that allows partitioning of real memory on object, rather than page, boundaries. The time required by the OSM to create an object, or to find the beginning of an object given a pointer to any location within it, is approximately one memory cycle. Object sizes are limited ...

Keywords: automatic garbage collection, dynamic storage management, high-level language architectures, memory technologies, real-time and embedded systems, run-time environments

6 New garbage collection algorithms and strategies: Dynamic selection of application-specific garbage collectors



Sunil Soman, Chandra Krintz, David F. Bacon

October 2004 **Proceedings of the 4th international symposium on Memory management ISMM '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(185.74 KB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Much prior work has shown that the performance enabled by garbage collection (GC) systems is highly dependent upon the behavior of the application as well as on the available resources. That is, no single GC enables the best performance for all programs and all heap sizes. To address this limitation, we present the design, implementation, and empirical evaluation of a novel Java Virtual Machine (JVM) extension that facilitates

dynamic switching between a number of very different and popular g ...

Keywords: Java, annotation, application-specific collection, dynamic selection, hot-swapping, virtual machine

7 Cycles to recycle: garbage collection to the IA-64


 Richard L. Hudson, J. Elliot Moss, Sreenivas Subramoney, Weldon Washburn
October 2000 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 2nd international symposium on Memory management ISMM '00**, Volume 36 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.25 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citing](#), [index terms](#)

The IA-64, Intel's 64-bit instruction set architecture, exhibits a number of interesting architectural features. Here we consider those features as they relate to supporting garbage collection (GC). We aim to assist GC and compiler implementors by describing how one may exploit features of the IA-64. Along the way, we record some previously unpublished object scanning techniques, and offer novel ones for object allocation (suggesting some simple operating system support that would simplify it ...


8 Tag-free garbage collection for strongly typed programming languages

 Benjamin Goldberg
May 1991 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1991 conference on Programming language design and implementation PLDI '91**, Volume 26 Issue 6

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.03 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citing](#), [index terms](#)

9 Concurrent garbage collection using hardware-assisted profiling

 Timothy H. Heil, James E. Smith
October 2000 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 2nd international symposium on Memory management ISMM '00**, Volume 36 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.74 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citing](#), [index terms](#)

In the presence of on-chip multithreading, a Virtual Machine (VM) implementation can readily take advantage of *service threads* for enhancing performance by performing tasks such as profile collection and analysis, dynamic optimization, and garbage collection concurrently with program execution. In this context, a hardware-assisted profiling mechanism is proposed. The *Relational Profiling Architecture* (RPA) is designed from the top down. RPA is based on a relational model similar ...

10 Conservative garbage collection for general memory allocators

 Gustavo Rodriguez-Rivera
October 2000 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 2nd international symposium on Memory management ISMM '00**, Volume 36 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(829.20 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citing](#), [index terms](#)

This paper explains a technique that integrates conservative garbage collection on top of general memory allocators. This is possible by using two data structures named malloc-tables and jump-tables that are computed at garbage collection time to map pointers to beginning of objects and their sizes. This paper describes malloc-tables and jump-tables, an implementation of a malloc/jump-table based conservative garbage collector for Doug Lea's memory allocator, and experimental results that com ...

Keywords: automatic memory management, conservative garbage collection, memory allocation


11 Ada development system technical and performance requirements (with rationale) 



Donald G. Krantz

December 1990 **Proceedings of the conference on TRI-ADA '90 TRI-Ada '90**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.85 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

This paper discusses requirements for Ada1 compilers and associated tools used for real-time embedded weapons systems (EWS) development. The requirements have been developed over a period of several years by embedded systems developers at Honeywell Inc. and Alliant Techsystems Inc. Requirements for the run time system, compiler-generated code, and host tools such as linkers are presented. A short rationale statement is provided with each specific requirement.


12 Age-based garbage collection 



Darko Stefanović, Kathryn S. McKinley, J. Eliot B. Moss

October 1999 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 14th ACM SIGPLAN conference on Object-oriented programming, systems, languages, and applications OOPSLA '99**, Volume 34 Issue 10

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.47 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Modern generational garbage collectors look for garbage among the young objects, because they have high mortality; however, these objects include the very youngest objects, which clearly are still live. We introduce new garbage collection algorithms, called age-based, some of which postpone consideration of the youngest objects. Collecting less than the whole heap requires write barrier mechanisms to track pointers into the collected region. We describe her ...

Keywords: garbage collection, generational and copy collection, object behavior, write barrier


13 The measured cost of copying garbage collection mechanisms 



Michael W. Hicks, Jonathan T. Moore, Scott M. Nettles

August 1997 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the second ACM SIGPLAN international conference on Functional programming ICFP '97**, Volume 32 Issue 8

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.65 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We examine the costs and benefits of a variety of copying garbage collection (GC) mechanisms across multiple architectures and programming languages. Our study covers both low-level object representation and copying issues as well as the mechanisms needed to support more advanced techniques such as generational collection, large object spaces, and type segregated areas. Our experiments are made possible by a novel performance analysis tool, *Oscar*. *Oscar* allows us to capture snapshots of pr ...

14 MC²: high-performance garbage collection for memory-constrained environments 




Narendran Sachindran, J. Eliot B. Moss, Emery D. Berger

October 2004 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 19th annual ACM SIGPLAN**

conference on Object-oriented programming, systems, languages, and applications OOPSLA '04, Volume 39 Issue 10

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(503.53 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Java is becoming an important platform for memory-constrained consumer devices such as PDAs and cellular phones, because it provides safety and portability. Since Java uses garbage collection, efficient garbage collectors that run in constrained memory are essential. Typical collection techniques used on these devices are mark-sweep and mark-compact. Mark-sweep collectors can provide good throughput and pause times but suffer from fragmentation. Mark-compact collectors prevent fragmentation, ...

Keywords: copying collector, generational collector, java, mark-compact, mark-copy, mark-sweep, memory-constrained copying

15 [Compact garbage collection tables](#)




David Tarditi

October 2000

ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 2nd international symposium on Memory management ISMM '00, Volume 36 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(958.92 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Garbage collection tables for finding pointers on the stack can be represented in 20-25% of the space previously reported. Live pointer information is often the same at many call sites because there are few pointers live across most call sites. This allows live pointer information to be represented compactly by a small index into a table of descriptions of pointer locations. The mapping from program counter values to those small indexes can be represented compactly using several techniques. T ...

16 [Space efficient conservative garbage collection](#)




Hans-Juergen Boehm

June 1993

ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1993 conference on Programming language design and implementation PLDI '93, Volume 28 Issue 6

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.03 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We call a garbage collector conservative if it has only partial information about the location of pointers, and is thus forced to treat arbitrary bit patterns as though they might be pointers, in at least some cases. We show that some very inexpensive, but previously unused techniques can have dramatic impact on the effectiveness of conservative garbage collectors in reclaiming memory. Our most significant observation is that static data that appears to point to the heap should not result i ...

17 [Selected writings on computing: a personal perspective](#)

Edsger W. Dijkstra

January 1982 Book

Publisher: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [cited by](#), [index terms](#)

Since the summer of 1973, when I became a Burroughs Research Fellow, my life has been very different from what it had been before. The daily routine changed: instead of going to the University each day, where I used to spend most of my time in the company of others, I now went there only one day a week and was most of the time that is, when not travelling!-- alone in my study. In my solitude, mail and the written word in general

became more and more important. The circumstance that my employe ...

18 An on-the-fly reference-counting garbage collector for java



Yossi Levanoni, Erez Petrank

January 2006 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**,
Volume 28 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(787.15 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Reference-counting is traditionally considered unsuitable for multiprocessor systems. According to conventional wisdom, the update of reference slots and reference-counts requires atomic or synchronized operations. In this work we demonstrate this is not the case by presenting a novel reference-counting algorithm suitable for a multiprocessor system that does not require any synchronized operation in its write barrier (not even a compare-and-swap type of synchronization). A second novelty of thi ...

Keywords: Programming languages, garbage collection, memory management, reference-counting

19 Mondrian memory protection

Emmett Witchel, Josh Cates, Krste Asanović

October 2002 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News , ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the 10th international conference on Architectural support for programming languages and operating systems ASPLOS-X**, Volume 37 , 30 , 36 Issue 10 , 5 , 5

Publisher: ACM

Full text available: pdf(1.53 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [cited by](#)

Mondrian memory protection (MMP) is a fine-grained protection scheme that allows multiple protection domains to flexibly share memory and export protected services. In contrast to earlier page-based systems, MMP allows arbitrary permissions control at the granularity of individual words. We use a compressed permissions table to reduce space overheads and employ two levels of permissions caching to reduce run-time overheads. The protection tables in our implementation add less than 9% overhead to ...

20 Java object header elimination for reduced memory consumption in 64-bit virtual machines



Kris Venstermans, Lieven Eeckhout, Koen De Bosschere

September 2007 **ACM Transactions on Architecture and Code Optimization (TACO)**,
Volume 4 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(722.38 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Memory performance is an important design issue for contemporary computer systems given the huge processor/memory speed gap. This paper proposes a space-efficient Java object model for reducing the memory consumption of 64-bit Java virtual machines. We completely eliminate the object header through typed virtual addressing (TVA) or implicit typing. TVA encodes the object type in the object's virtual address by allocating all objects of a given type in a contiguous memory segment. This allows ...

Keywords: 64-bit implementation, Java object model, Virtual machine, implicit typing, typed virtual addressing

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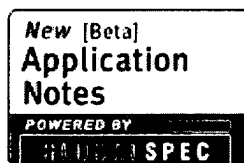
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Maturi, G.;
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5. **New motion estimation algorithm using adaptively quantized low bit-res**

- ☐ **VLSI architecture for MPEG2 video encoding**
Seongsoo Lee; Jeong-Min Kim; Suo-Ik Chae;
Circuits and Systems for Video Technology, IEEE Transactions on
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Real-Time Encoding Application**
Liu, Zhenyu; Song, Yang; Shao, Ming; Li, Shen; Li, Lingfeng; Goto, Satoshi; Il
Signal Processing Systems, 2007 IEEE Workshop on
17-19 Oct. 2007 Page(s):675 - 680
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- ☐ **7. Fast Decoding of Fibonacci Encoded Texts**
Klein, S.T.;
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27-29 March 2007 Page(s):388 - 388
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/DCC.2007.38
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Bassiouni, M.A.; Mukherjee, A.;
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Technical Program Conference Record, IEEE in Houston. GLOBECOM '93, I
29 Nov.-2 Dec. 1993 Page(s):1979 - 1983 vol.3
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where the on-chip **garbage collection** or storing the data is accomplished, conditionally.

4) After the **address encoding** is over at the word "N", ...

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On fault modeling and testing of content-addressable memories ...

The fourth function is the **garbage collection** function, which indicates whether the word location is ... without any **address** handling for **garbage word** loca- ...

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Start with **k-bit** data word. • Add r check bits This process is sometimes known as **garbage collection**. ECE 254 / CPS 225. 83. (C) 2006 Daniel J. Sorin ...

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"**address**" is the encoded location of the matched word; and "match" is means of "**garbage collection**" is employed, data may become ...

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Part of **garbage collection**. Move each variable through ordering to find its best Represent as Boolean function. Over variables **encoding** states ...

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compiler text) as well as a small run-time system with **garbage collector**. ... loads a 32-bit word from the memory location whose **address** is in the variable ...

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This example shows the GTP statistics with the word gsn in the output. **garbage collection** initiated connection closure ...

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in the fully persistent setting. Since each **address** of the naive scheme consists of $O(1 + \log U)$ words it follows ...

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Data structure and algorithms for new hardware technology

Write the **address** of the. section to the link part of the original data section. These writes are per-. formed by overwrite operations. **Garbage collection** ...
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the next cycle the system module reads or writes a **word**; if the option module is not ready, it can "Compacting **Garbage Collection** with Ambiguous ..."
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